

NEWS NOTES

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COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY CONFERS LLD ON GENERAL KIRK

Columbia University conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on eleven high ranking military leaders chosen to represent America's effort in World War II, at a Special Convocation held at the Low Memorial Library of the University on Friday, 21 February 1947. Dr. Frank D. Fackenthal, Acting President of the University, officiated at the ceremonies. Major General Norman T. Kirk, Surgeon General of the Army, was one of those so honored.

The recipients of the degree were: Secretary of State George C. Marshall, wartime Army Chief of Staff; General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Chief of Staff; and General Kirk, representing the Army; Fleet Admiral Ernest J. King, wartime Commander in Chief of the United States Fleet; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Chief of Naval Operations; and Fleet Admiral William F. Halsey, representing the Navy; General Alexander A. Vandergrift, Commandant of the Marine Corps, representing the Marine Corps; Major General Lewis B. Hershey, representing Selective Service; and Vice Admiral Emory S. Land (retired), representing the War Shipping Administration. General of the Army Douglas MacArthur and General of the Army Henry H. Arnold were awarded the degree in absentia.

The text of General Kirk's citation follows:

"Norman Thomas Kirk, who as Surgeon General of the United States Army led the campaign against the hazards of battle; using every resource of speed and skill and research to preserve the lives and restore the health of fighting men; a soldier warring upon disease and disaster, and gaining an unprecedented, an almost unbelievable victory; I gladly admit you to the degree of Doctor of Laws, honoris causa, in this University and confer upon you all the rights and privileges which attach thereto. In token whereof I hand you this diploma."

MORE

ADVANTAGES OF MEDICAL SERVICE CORPS

The advantages of establishing a Medical Service Corps in the Medical Department of the Army were stressed recently by Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General of the Army.

The skills of highly trained individuals serving in the Medical Department can be more effectively and economically utilized by grouping them in one Corps, according to General Kirk. Centralized procurement and assignment and better supervision and training will be possible on a more efficient basis under the proposed plan for a Medical Service Corps.

The proposed Corps will be composed of pharmacists, sanitary engineers, optometrists, psychologists, bacteriologists, business administrators and similar skills, all of which have served with the Medical Department.

"Experience during World War II," General Kirk said, "demonstrated the advisability of including these scientific and highly trained specialists of the Medical Department in a single Corps."

Another advantage will be a greater number of doctors will be assigned to professional duties. Doctors will be relieved of the administrative work many of them now perform, by the assignment of these specially trained individuals to desk jobs.

Individuals may be commissioned in the Organized Reserve Corps in a branch of service paralleling their civilian occupations thus establishing a readily available source of skilled manpower for use in any emergency.

The Regular Army Pharmacy Corps, which has been the vehicle for bringing these specially trained individuals into the Medical Department, has a strength at the present time of 555 officers. These officers will be transferred without loss of grade or rank to the Medical Service Corps when it is established.

"Since the personnel of the Medical Service Corps are included in the authorized personnel of the Regular Army," General Kirk said, "the establishment of the Corps would not entail any additional expenses to the government. The officers to be appointed to the Medical Service Corps would perform their functions in some other branch of the Army if the Medical Service Corps were not established."

VENEREAL DISEASE SUBJECT OF TALK BY GENERAL
KIRK BEFORE SOCIAL HYGIENE SOCIETY

The problem of Venereal Disease in the Army was the subject of a recent talk given by Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, before the Social Hygiene Society of the District of Columbia at the Y.W.C.A., 17th and K Streets, NW, Washington, D.C.

"Venereal diseases," General Kirk said, "have always been present in the civilian populations from which Armies are drawn. Although a man may don a uniform he does not change anatomically, physiologically or emotionally. Before he was accepted into the service he had all the natural human desires, impulses, and passions that have created trouble since the world began. As a soldier he is more conspicuous than his 'brother in mufti', especially if he conducts himself in a manner contrary to accepted standards. Much of the current wrong thinking about the problem of the soldier proceeds from the erroneous premise that in his transformation from civilian to soldier he has become a robot who, if you show him a ping pong table or a USO show, will forget about sex. Studies have been made which indicate that a young man's code of conduct is fairly well established by the time he is eighteen. If he has been promiscuous before entering the service, it is to be expected that he will continue to be so. If he practiced continence before he entered the service, he might well continue this practice. In essence, therefore, it is not the 'soldier and girl' problem which we have with us in the Army, but the 'boy and girl' problem transferred from civilian life. This, however, does not simplify the problem; but it may save us from the errors that would engulf us if we seek to blame the Army for reflecting a condition which our whole society still finds great difficulty in regulating."

General Kirk explained that if an individual continued to be promiscuous after he becomes a soldier the venereal rate of the Army will vary with the incidence of venereal disease in the civilian community in which the soldier is stationed.

"I have striven constantly to imbue physicians entering the military service," he said, "with the attitude that their duties and responsibilities are similar to those of civilian life, that in fact they are the family physician to the men of their unit. I do not believe that they have failed us. Testimony from overseas and here at home indicates that they have assisted and are continuing to assist our young soldiers over trying periods with wise counsel and guidance."

WAR EXPERIENCES IN PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

Colonel Tom F. Whayne, MC, USA, Deputy Chief of Preventive Medicine Division of the Office of The Surgeon General, in an address before the Kiwanis Club in Pittsburgh, Pa., on 27 February, told of the Army's war experiences in preventive medicine. He reviewed the development of the Medical Intelligence Division and its work in collecting detailed medical and sanitary data on foreign areas, and spoke of the specific preventive medicine problems encountered in the European Theater of Operations where he served with the 12th Army Group Headquarters and later in Headquarters ETO.

No significant problems were encountered in ETO on the assault landing at D-Day and for months thereafter. As war progressed, preventive medicine activities consisted largely of advising on problems as they arose in the field, coordinating the problems of the Armies and the theater, and advancing plans for handling the German civil population in the event of major epidemics. The first preventive medicine problem presented itself in November 1944 when trenchfoot was reported. For a period the incidence rose steadily and was controlled only through the conjoined efforts on the part of command, the Quartermaster, the Surgeon, and the individual soldier himself. Another challenge successfully met was that of louse-borne typhus fever. Conditions were favorable to its spread by the thousands of displaced persons and refugees living without adequate sanitary facilities. Such conditions gave the Army's control plans a real test and future possible outbreaks were faced with considerably more confidence. Problems after VE-Day concerned primarily public health of the German civilian population and the adaptation of Army preventive medicine policies and procedures to protection of the health of our soldiers under conditions of the occupation.

ETO's problems paralleled in many respects those of other theaters. Colonel Whayne pointed to the Army's success as being reflected in the overall death rate from disease of 0.6 per thousand as compared to 16.5 in World War I, and mentioned DDT, atabrine, and later other antimalarials, successful immunizing agents against tetanus, yellow fever, typhus fever, influenza and Japanese B. encephalitis, malaria control organization and techniques, field water purification methods and the improved diet and nutrition of our soldiers as some of the major developments in preventive medicine to come out of the war. In addition the great strides made by the psychiatrists in preventive psychiatry are to be considered. These advances plus many others in other branches of medicine are now improving the health and well-being of civilians both in this country and abroad. None of this record would have been possible without the help of the civilian medical profession and their doctors in uniform according to Colonel Whayne.

REPORT MADE ON EFFECTS OF CLIMATE ON CANCER

In an address delivered before the alumni of the University of California College of Dentistry in San Francisco, Lt. Colonel Joseph L. Bernier, director of the Dental Division, Army Institute of Pathology, reported that one of the chief indications that extremes of climatic heat and cold may have something to do with the occurrence of cancer was revealed in the high percentage of lip cancer found in World War II soldiers who were stationed in hot windy and dusty areas of the United States Southwest and Africa.

Medical records also indicate, he added, that lip cancer occurred more often among troops stationed in the colder parts of Alaska than in the more temperate areas. Statistics indicate that 90 per cent of these malignancies occur in men chiefly on the lower lip and only 10 per cent on the upper lip. For the same disease among women only 60 to 70 per cent of the growths appeared on the lower lip and the other 30 to 40 per cent on the upper lip.

Since a protruding lower lip is more common among men than among women, Colonel Bernier stated, these figures suggest that the greater extent of exposure to weather extreme was a possible causative factor.

Citing the occurrence of mouth cancer among smokers, he stated there were three things about smoking which are rated as potential cancer factors -- mechanical irritation of the mouth by a pipestem or cigar or cigarette butts; the tars in tobacco smoke; and the heat of the burning weed. Of these, mechanical irritation has long been recognized as something which can start the cancer process, and indications are that heat apparently is more of a hazard than the chemical content of the smoke.

GENERAL KIRK REPORTS HEALTH OF ARMY EXCELLENT

Health conditions in the Army are excellent, aside from a few scattered outbreaks of influenza and the prevalence of streptococcal infections at a few posts, a condition which frequently arises at this season of the year, Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, stated recently.

Several scattered outbreaks of influenza have occurred at Army posts in the United States in recent weeks, General Kirk said. The disease has been very light, with almost no complications and no deaths have been reported. Individual cases have lasted but a few days and the outbreaks, while sharp, have run their course within two weeks. The type of influenza virus responsible for most of the cases is influenza "A," laboratory tests reveal.

Because of a previous epidemic of influenza "A" in the Pacific theater and because early evidence of the same type of infection was obtained in the United States, all troops in this country have been vaccinated against the disease. The frequency and severity of reactions to the vaccine has been similar to that usually encountered, but there have been no indications of undue severity. Troops in Japan and Korea have also been vaccinated, and the procedure may be extended to a few other areas. A few cases of influenza have been reported from Europe and from Alaska.

GENERAL KIRK REPORTS HEALTH OF ARMY EXCELLENT (Continued)

Vaccination is a precautionary measure designed to reduce the incidence of illness and enable troop training and other essential activities to be carried on without interruption. Evidence of its effectiveness under military conditions was obtained during the epidemics in late 1943 and 1945.

In view of the late onset of influenza this winter and the fact that outbreaks to date have been few and widely scattered, it is considered unlikely that there will be any widespread epidemic, according to General Kirk.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY HONORARY CONSULTANTS INCORPORATE

On the 27th of January, the Association of Honorary Consultants to the Army Medical Library was incorporated under the Laws of the District of Columbia. It will continue in its present capacity as an advisory body to The Surgeon General in matters pertaining to the Army Medical Library.

The Association is an out growth of an advisory board of outstanding physicians and librarians appointed by General Patterson in 1931.

In 1943 Major General Norman T. Kirk, The Surgeon General, appointed additional Consultants and during the following year the Association met as a group. The number has steadily grown and today there are over 85 members. The Association is financed by the Rockefeller Foundation under the auspices of the American Library Association.

GENERAL KIRK TALKS BEFORE BOSTON ORTHOPEDIC CLUB AND AMERICAN LEGION DOCTORS

In Boston February 17 General Kirk addressed the Boston Orthopedic Club and showed two films entitled, "Therapeutic Exercise" and "Convalescent Care and Rehabilitation of Patients with Injury to Spinal Cord."

General Kirk, Rear Admiral Clifford A. Swanson, The Surgeon General of the Navy and Dr. Thomas Parran, The Surgeon General of The Public Health Service, gave talks before the Conference of Department Medical Advisors of the American Legion February 20 at the headquarters of the District Medical Society in Washington.

MEDICAL LABORATORY FIELD EQUIPMENT CONFERENCE

Problems of field medical laboratory service were discussed during a recent conference of eminent specialists held at the Office of The Surgeon General.

The representatives who attended this conference had all seen active wartime experience, covering medical laboratory work in all sizes of laboratories and hospitals in all theaters of operation during World War II. Officers who had returned to civilian life were appointed consultants to The Surgeon General for the purpose of taking part in the conference, and in addition, active officers of the Medical Department were ordered from near and distant points to take part.

Brig. General Raymond W. Bliss, The Deputy Surgeon General, in his introductory remarks said that the purpose of the meeting was to discuss present laboratory organization in the light of recent war experience with a view toward improving its form and equipment.

Dr. Ralph Muckenfuss, who commanded the 1st General Laboratory in Europe and later became Laboratory Consultant to the Theater Chief Surgeon, served as conference chairman and moderator of the discussion. Col. William S. Stone, MC, Chairman of the Army Medical Research and Development Board, discussed the role of laboratory service in investigative medicine, mentioning many problems which in the future must receive laboratory investigation. Col. Tom F. Whayne, MC, Deputy Chief of Preventive Medicine Division, discussed preventive medicine laboratory functions. Col. Henry C. Dooling, MC, Chief of Medical Consultant's Division, discussed hospital laboratory functions stressing clinico-laboratory cooperation. Lt. Col. Robert L. Cavanaugh, MC, Chief of Laboratories Branch, presented a survey of laboratory service in World War II. Lt. Col. Carl T. Dubuy, MC, Chief of Troop Units Division, discussed Tables of Organization and some proposed changes in various medical units.

The following took part in the conference:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Theater</u>	<u>Present Station</u>
Brig. Gen. Raymond W. Bliss		SGO
Col. V. H. Cornell, MC	NATOUA, MTO	Walter Reed Gen Hosp
Col. F. E. Council, MC	AFPAC	6th Army Area Lab, Monterey, Calif.
Col. R. O. Dart, MC	AFPAC	Army Inst. Pathology
Col. H. C. Dooling, MC	CDC	Ch of Med Consultants Div, SGO
Col. R. L. Holt, MC		Army Medical School
Col. K. R. Lundeborg, MC	CBI	Prev Med Div, SGO
Col. R. S. Randall, VC		Army Vet School
Col. W. S. Stone, MC	NATOUA, MTO	Army Med Res & Dev Bd
Col. T. F. Whayne, MC	ETO	Prev Med Div, SGO

MEDICAL LABORATORY FIELD EQUIPMENT CONFERENCE (Continued)

<u>Name</u>	<u>Theater</u>	<u>Present Station</u>
Lt. Col. W. C. Burry, MC	ETO	Army Med Res & Dev Bd
Lt. Col. R. L. Cavanaugh, MC	CBI	Lab Br, SGO
Lt. Col. C. T. Dubuy, MC	ETO	Troop Units, SGO
Lt. Col. W. E. Jennings, VC	ETO	Vet Consultants Div, SGO
Lt. Col. R. P. Mason, MC	NATOUSA, MTO	War Dept
Lt. Col. C. B. Meador, MC	ETO	Army Med Res & Dev Bd
Lt. Col. H. E. Shuey, MC	ETO	7th Army Lab, Atlanta, Ga.
Lt. Col. H. A. Van Auken, MC	CBI	Brooke Gen Hosp, San Antonio, Tex.
Maj. J. W. Hale, PC	AFPAC	Army Medical School

Civilian Consultants

Dr. Ralph Muckenfuss	ETO	New York, N. Y.
Dr. G. J. Dammin	CBI, ETO	St. Louis, Mo.
Dr. J. E. Edwards	ETO	Rochester, Minn.
Dr. T. B. Mallory	ETO	Boston, Mass.
Dr. J. J. McGraw	NATOUSA, ETO	Boston, Mass.
Dr. W. B. Sherman	NATOUSA, ETO	New York, N.Y.
Dr. J. E. Smadel	ETO	AMC, Wash., D.C.
Dr. Arthur Stull	AFPAC	Lab Br, SGO
Dr. Gurney Taylor	NATOUSA, MTO	New York, N.Y.
Dr. George Parks	NATOUSA, MTO	New York, N.Y.

Representatives from

Army Air Forces	-	Maj. L. C. Kossuth, MC Maj. John Luft, PC
Army Ground Forces	*	Lt. Col. R. H. Bunshaw, MC
U.S. Navy	-	Capt. H. H. Haight, (MC), USN Comdr. V. W. Campbell, (MC), USN

MAJOR BLANTON RECEIVES TYPHUS COMMISSION MEDAL

Major Franklin S. Blanton, PC, of Preventive Medicine Division, Office of The Surgeon General was recently awarded the United States of America Typhus Commission Medal for services rendered in Japan. According to the Citation he "rendered exceptionally meritorious services in connection with the work of the United States of America Typhus Commission in Japan during the period 30 October 1945 to 14 May 1946. Responsible chiefly for typhus control at all ports and repatriation centers, he worked unceasingly without relief and without regard for personal risk during months in training and supervising the activities of hundreds of Americans and Japanese in the operations to combat the severe epidemic of typhus which swept through the country. His expert knowledge and vigorous and intelligent efforts helped directly to check this dangerous epidemic. He contributed to safeguarding the health of American troops and to improvement of civilian public health."

Major Blanton was born in Alabama. He received his B.S. degree from the University of Florida and M.S. from Cornell University, majoring in Entomology.

From 1929 to 1942 Major Blanton was with the Bureau of Entomology, U. S. Department of Agriculture and was Director of research at the Long Island, New York Laboratory. He is a member of some nine Entomological Societies both in this country and abroad.

Originally commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Infantry in 1929 Major Blanton was inducted in 1942 and commissioned in the Sanitary Corps. He was first assigned to the 8th Service Command but was later transferred to Preventive Medicine Division where he served as technical advisor in the development of methyl bromide fumigation and disinfection procedures at Ports where Prisoners of War were being debarked. He later served in Alaska, Philippines and Japan and returned to his present assignment in the Office of The Surgeon General.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY ACQUIRES CELEBRATED CHINESE PUBLICATION

The Library has acquired a copy of the celebrated Chinese Golden Mirror of Medicine (Yu Tsuan I Tsing Chin Chien) the original of which was published in 1749. The set contains an introductory volume and 90 volumes of text with numerous woodcut illustrations. Wong and Wu, History of Chinese Medicine describes this book as: "One of the best treatises on general medicine of modern times." It was written in two sections by a staff of eighty persons in compliance with an imperial order, the first on internal medicine consisting of 74 volumes, the second on general surgery consisting of 16 volumes.

The first 25 volumes contain corrections of the ancient classics of Chang Chung-Ching, the "sage" of medicine whose Essay on Typhoid was published in 217 A. D. The other volumes cover General Diseases, Women's Diseases, Children's Diseases, Smallpox, Surgery, Diseases of the Eyes, Method of Acupuncture and Moxa, Bone Setting and Orthopaedics. Special chapters consider Parasitology, Leprosy and Inoculation which is known to have been practiced in China since the Sung dynasty, during the reign of Emperor Tou Tsung, 1023-1063 A.D.

FRENCH GOVERNMENT HONORS MEDICAL OFFICERS

Two former officers of the Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School of the Army Medical Center, were honored at the ceremonies held at the French Embassy on February 7th.

General George R. Callender, now retired, was presented the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise by Lieut. Gen. Maurice Mathenet in the name of the Republic. General Callender was Commandant of the school (then known as Medical Department Professional Service Schools) from 1940 to 1946, during which period tremendous strides in research were made. He worked in close liaison with the medical members of the French Military Mission. General Callender is now a special consultant to the Surgeon General, following 33 years of Army service in which he became one of the country's best known bacteriologists and pathologists.

Mrs. Ethel Moss of 671 East 17th Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., accepted the Medaille d'Honneur du Service de Sante and the Medaille de la Reconnaissance Francaise posthumously awarded to her brother, Colonel Harry Plotz, who died in January of 1947. Colonel Plotz was one of the original members of the United States Typhus Commission and was largely instrumental in perfecting the typhus vaccine. He founded the Laboratory of Virus and Rickettsial Diseases at the Army Medical Department Research and Graduate School and was recognized as one of the world's authorities on the subject. He was the only American member of the Pasteur Institute in Paris, and worked there for many years between the two World Wars, in both of which he served as an American Officer.

LT. COLONEL MCGIBONY RECEIVES HAWAII ASSIGNMENT

Lt. Colonel James T. McGibony, M.C., of the Hospital Division, Office of the Surgeon General, has just completed his present tour of duty and is awaiting orders transferring him to his new assignment in Hawaii.

Colonel McGibony was recently awarded the Legion of Merit for services rendered as Assistant and later Director of the Hospital and Domestic Operations Division, Office of the Surgeon General, from July 1944 to March 1946. According to the citation, he "significantly contributed to the successful administrative supervision of Army hospitals in the Zone of Interior" and "through his outstanding abilities and unselfish devotion to duty the highest standards of care were provided for the American soldier." In addition he has received commendation ribbons for his work as Executive Officer of Finney General Hospital from January 1943 to January 1944 and for his work in connection with the Paraplegic Program from September 1945 to February 1946.

A native of Greensboro, Georgia, Colonel McGibony received his BS, MS and MD degrees from Emory University and served his internship at the Station Hospital, Fort San Houston, Texas. He was commissioned a first lieutenant in the Army on July 1, 1936 and completed both the Army Medical School Basic Graduate Course and the Medical Field Service School, following which he served tours of duty at Fort McClellan from 1937 to 1939, Panama from 1939 to 1941, Hospital Division, Surgeon General's Office from June 1941 to January 1943, Finney General Hospital from January 1943 to July 1944 and then returned to The Surgeon General's Office.

ARMY MEDICAL LIBRARY MICROFILM SERVICE

During the war, the Army Medical Library through its photoduplication services supplied millions of pages of microfilmed medical articles to the Armed Services and other Research Agencies. The principal of immediate aid direct to the user, wherever he might be introduced a new technique to assist medical research.

This service is now generally available for civilian physicians, institutions and research workers on a cost basis. This means direct access to the library's enormous resources of medical literature.

A fee of fifty cents is charged for filming any periodical article in a single volume, regardless of length. Microfilming from monographs is furnished at fifty cents for fifty pages or fraction thereof. Photostats are also available at a charge of fifty cents per ten pages or fraction thereof. Material filmed is not for reproduction without permission of the copyright owner.

For convenience and to keep bookkeeping costs down, a coupon system has been established. Users may buy any quantity of photoduplication coupons at fifty cents each. Order blanks are available upon request. Checks should be made payable to the Treasurer of the United States, and sent to the Army Medical Library, 7th St. & Independence Ave., S.W., Washington 25, D. C.

ARRIVALS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL ALBERT R. DREISBACH, MC, of Wayne, Pa., formerly of War Department Personnel Center, Fort Lewis, Washington, assigned to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL GEORGE E. LEONE, MC, of Niagara Falls, N.Y., formerly of United States Forces, European Theater, assigned to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

COLONEL CLEVE C. ODOM, MC, of Rogers, Texas, formerly of Mason General Hospital, Brentwood, L.I., N.Y., assigned to Office of Personnel, Overhead.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JESSE U. PRITCHETT, MAC, of Griffin, Ga., formerly of Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., assigned to Office of Plans & Operations, Hospital Division, Convalescent Services Branch.

CAPTAIN GEORGE W. BURNETT, DC, of Graham, Texas, formerly of Medical Department Replacement Pool, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assigned to Dental Consultants Division, Dental Standards Branch.

CAPTAIN FREDERICK W. HASTINGS, PC, of Marlboro, Mass., formerly of Camp Polk, La., assigned to Office of Plans & Operations, Hospital Division, Construction Branch.

1ST LIEUTENANT WILLIAM E. ACHILLES, MC, of Geneva, N.Y., formerly of Medical Department Replacement Pool, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assigned to Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch.

1ST LIEUTENANT CHARLES W. ALDEN, MC, of Alexandria, Va., formerly of Valley Forge General Hospital, Phoenixville, Pa., assigned to Neuropsychiatry Consultants Division.

ARRIVALS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL (Continued)

1ST LIEUTENANT ROBERT B. PENDER, MC, of Utica, N.Y., formerly of Medical Department Replacement Pool, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assigned to Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch.

1ST LIEUTENANT CHARLES B. REINER, MC, of Philadelphia, Pa., formerly of Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., assigned to Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch.

1ST LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD L. WALKER, MC, of Pasadena, Calif., formerly of Medical Department Replacement Pool, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, assigned to Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch.

DEPARTURES, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

COLONEL JOSEPH H. MCNINCH, MC, of Washington, D. C., formerly Chief of Historical Division, assigned to Army Medical Library, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL GEORGE F. JEFFCOTT, DC, of Aberdeen, Md., formerly of Historical Division, Historical Research & Manuscripts Branch, assigned to Army Medical Library, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT COLONEL JAMES T. MCGIBONY, MC, of Silver Spring, Md., formerly Deputy Chief of Hospital Division, Office of Plans & Operations, assigned to United States Army Forces, Hawaiian Area, Fort Shafter, T. H.

MAJOR ALBERT A. DUNN, JR., MC, of Scranton, Pa., formerly of Office of Personnel, Military Personnel Division, Classification & Records Branch, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Dix, New Jersey.

MAJOR JOHN W. HAVERTY, MAC, of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly of Historical Division, Overseas Branch, assigned to Army Medical Library, Washington, D.C.

MAJOR EVERETT B. MILLER, VC, of Allentown, Pa., formerly of Historical Division, Historical Research & Manuscripts Branch, assigned to Army Medical Library, Washington, D. C.

MAJOR RAY J. MOORE, MAC, of Memphis, Tenn., formerly Chief of Assignments Branch, Military Personnel Division, Office of Personnel, assigned to McCormack General Hospital, Pasadena, Calif.

MAJOR ROBERT N. READ, PC, of Takoma Park, Maryland, formerly of Office of Supply, assigned to United States Army Forces, Hawaiian Area, Fort Shafter, T. H.

CAPTAIN JOHN J. KEYS, CAC, of Dupon, Ill., formerly of Army Medical Research & Development Board, Development Branch, assigned to Percy Jones General Hospital, Battle Creek, Michigan.

1ST LIEUTENANT ELLIS V. BROWNING, MC, of El Monte, Calif., formerly of Office of Personnel, Overhead, assigned to Separation Center, Fort Dix, N.J.

1ST LIEUTENANT JULIUS G. COHEN, MC, of Burlington, Vermont, formerly of Physical Standards Division, Induction & Appointment Branch, assigned to Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.

PROMOTIONS, OFFICE OF THE SURGEON GENERAL

CAPTAIN TO MAJOR

STEPHEN J. BEAUDRY, PC, of Bethlehem, Pa., of Office of Plans & Operations, Education & Training Division.

LOUIS E. MUDGETT, PC, of Malden, Mass., of Office of Plans & Operations, Education & Training Division, Officers Training Branch.

1ST LIEUTENANT TO CAPTAIN

RODERICK K. MORT, MAC, of Niagara Falls, N. Y., of Office of Personnel, Military Personnel Division, Assignments Branch.